AMENDMENT

In the Claims:

The following listing of claims replaces all previous listings or versions thereof:

- 1. (Currently amended) A method of modifying a biological molecule by formation of a C-O bond[[,]] comprising the stepsstep of contacting a biological molecule which is a substrate for with a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of: (a) a polypeptide consisting of comprising anthe amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 3; (b) a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid consisting of a comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO[[.]]: 2; and (c) a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid that specifically hybridizes under highly stringent conditions to SEQ ID NO: 2 and capable of catalyzes C-O bond formation; with said polypeptide wherein said biological molecule is a substrate for said polypeptide, and whereby said polypeptide modifies the biological molecule by formation of a C-O bond.
- 2. (Currently amended) [[A]]The method according to claim 1, further comprising the step of contacting the biological molecule modified by the polypeptide recited in claim 1 with a second polypeptide selected from the group consisting of: (a) a polypeptide consisting of an an accomprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 5; (b) a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid consisting of accomprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 4; and (c) a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid that specifically hybridizes under moderately stringent conditions to SEQ ID NO: 4 and capable of catalyzes C--O bond formation; whereby said second polypeptide further modifies the biological molecule by formation of a C--O bond.
- 3. (Currently amended) [[A]]<u>The</u> method according to claim 1, wherein the C--O bond formed is between the biological molecule and a second biological molecule, said second biological molecule also a substrate for the polypeptide.

- 4. (Currently amended) [[A]]<u>The</u> method according to claim 1, wherein said contacting isoccurs in a host cell.
- 5. (Currently amended) [[A]]The method according to claim 4, wherein said host cell is a bacterium.
- 6. (Currently amended) [[A]]The method according to claim 4, wherewherein the host cell is a eukaryotic cell selected from the group consisting of a mammalian cell, a yeast cell, a plant cell, a fungal cell, and an insect cell.
- 7. (Currently amended) [[A]]<u>The</u> method according to claim 4, wherein said biological molecule is an-exogenously supplied-substrate.
- 8. (Currently amended) [[A]]<u>The</u> method according to claim 1, wherein the contacting is *ex vivo*.
- 9. (Currently amended) [[A]]<u>The</u> method according to claim 1, wherein said method produces a macrotetralide or a macrotetralide analoguebiological molecule is an enantiomeric nonactin or analog thereof.
- 10. (Currently amended) A method of catalyzing a C--O bond between biological molecules [[,]] comprising the stepsstep of contacting biological molecules which are substrates for with at least one polypeptide capable of catalyzing C-O bond formation between said biological molecules and encoded by a nucleic acid comprising the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1, or by a nucleic acid hybridizing under stringent conditions thereto, with said polypeptide said biological molecules being substrates for said at least one polypeptide, whereby said polypeptide catalyzes C--O bond formation between the biological molecules.
- 11. (Currently amended) [[A]]<u>The</u> method according to claim 10, wherein said contacting is in a host cell.

- 12. (Currently amended) [[A]]<u>The</u> method according to claim 11, wherein said host cell is a bacterium.
- 13. (Currently amended) [[A]]<u>The</u> method according to claim 11, wherein said host cell is a eukaryotic cell selected from the group consisting of a mammalian cell, a yeast cell, a plant cell, a fungal cell, and an insect cell.
- 14. (Currently amended) [[A]]<u>The</u> method according to claim 11, wherein at least one of said biological molecules is an exogenously supplied substrate.
- 15. (Currently amended) [[A]]<u>The</u> method according to claim 10, wherein the contacting is ex vivo.
- 16. (Currently amended) [[A]]<u>The</u> method according to claim 10, wherein said method produces a macrotetralide or a macrotetralide analoguebiological molecule is an enantiomeric nonactin or analog thereof.
- (Currently amended) A method of producing a macrotetralide or a macrotetralide analogue[[,]] comprising the steps of (i) contacting biological molecules that are substrates forenantiomeric nonactins or analogs thereof with at least one polypeptide selected from the group consisting of: (a) a polypeptide ensisting of ancomprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 3 or 5; (b) a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid eonsisting of acomprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2 or 4; and (c) a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid that specifically hybridizes under very stringent conditions to SEQ ID NO: 2 or 4 and eapable of catalyzes C--O bond formation; with said polypeptide under conditions such that the polypeptide catalyzes a C--O bond formation between the biological molecules enantiomeric nonactins or analogs thereof, and whereby a macrotetralide or macrotetralide analogue is thereby synthesized; and (ii) recovering said macrotetralide or macrotetralide analogue.

- 18. (Currently amended) [[A]]<u>The</u> method according to claim 17, wherein said method is carried out in a host cell and at least one biological molecule is anthe enantiomeric nonactins or analogs thereof are exogenously supplied-substrate.
- 19. (Withdrawn) A method of preparing a hybrid enzyme comprising the step of positioning in a hybrid enzyme at least one catalytic domain capable of catalyzing C--O bond formation between biological molecules, said catalytic domain encoded by a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of: (a) a polypeptide encoded by an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO. 3 or 5; (b) a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid comprising nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO. 2 or 4; (c) a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid that specifically hybridizes under stringent conditions to SEQ ID NO. 2 or 4 and capable of C--O bond formation.
- 20. (Withdrawn) A method of preparing a megasynthetase comprising the step of positioning in a megasynthetase at least one module including a polypeptide capable of catalyzing C-O bond formation between biological molecules, said polypeptide selected from the group consisting of: (a) a polypeptide encoded by an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO. 3 or 5; (b) a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid comprising nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO. 2 or 4; and (c) a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid that specifically hybridizes under stringent conditions to SEQ ID NO. 2 or 4 and capable of C-O bond formation.
- 21. (Currently amended) A method of catalyzing C--O bond formation between biological molecules [[,]] comprising stepsthe step of contacting biological molecules that are substrates for with a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of: (a) a polypeptide consisting of acomprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 3; (b) a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid consisting of acomprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2; and (c) a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid that specifically hybridizes under very stringent conditions to SEQ ID NO: 2 and capable of catalyzes C--O bond formation; with said polypeptide wherein said biological

molecules are substrates for said polypeptide, whereby said polypeptide catalyzes C--O bond formation between the biological molecules.

- 22. (Currently amended) [[A]]The method according to claim 21, wherein said method is performed in a host cell and at least one of the biological molecules is an exogenously supplied substrate.
- (Currently amended) A method of catalyzing C--O bond formation between biological molecules [[,]] comprising stepsthe step of contacting biological molecules that are substrates for with a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of: (a) a polypeptide eonsisting of ancomprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 5; (b) a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid eonsisting of acomprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 4; and (c) a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid that specifically hybridizes under moderately stringent conditions to SEQ ID NO: 4 and eapable of catalyzes C--O bond formation; with said polypeptide wherein said biological molecules are substrates for said polypeptide, whereby said polypeptide catalyzes C--O bond formation between the biological molecules.
- 24. (Currently amended) [[A]]The method according to claim 23, wherein said method is performed in a host cell and at least one of the biological molecules is an exogenously supplied substrate.
- (Currently amended) A method of chemically modifying a biological molecule by formation of a C--O bond[[,]] comprising contacting a biological molecule that is a substrate forwith a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of: (a) a polypeptide eonsisting of acomprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 3 or 5; (b) a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid eonsisting of acomprising the nucleotide sequence identical to or isolated from of SEQ ID NO: 1, 2 or 4; (c) a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid encoding an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 3 or 5; and ([[d]]c) a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid that specifically hybridizes under moderately stringent conditions to SEQ ID NO: 1, 2 or 4; with said polypeptide wherein

said biological molecule is a substrate for said polypeptide, whereby said polypeptide chemically modifies the biological molecule by formation of a C--O bond.